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Particular stress throughout the book is laid upon the law of mass action, an independent deduction of which the author gives (pp. 68-72), adding a criticism of Nernst's deduction of the same law.

After a discussion of concentration cells and temperature coefficients, the author considers in separate chapters the influence on electromotive force that pressure, magnetism, gravity, capillarity, and diffusion exert. The concluding chapter treats of thermo-electricity, the original feature of the treatment being the application of the vapor tensions of the metals to the calculation of the electromotive force.

C. E. L.

OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY. By *Wilhelm Wundt*. Translated with the Co-operation of the Author by *Charles Hubbard Judd, Ph. D.*, Instructor in Wesleyan University. Leipsic: Wilhelm Engelmann. New York: Gustav E. Stechert. 1897. Pages, 342.

The English translation of Professor Wundt's new *Outlines of Psychology* appeared shortly after the German work, having been translated with the co-operation of the author by Dr. Charles Hubbard Judd of Wesleyan University, and having been published by the same firm as the original, namely, Wilhelm Engelmann of Leipsic. The book was made in Germany and combines certain excellent features of both American and German books, good paper, clear print, flexible binding and an index. As a treatise the book affords "a systematic survey of the fundamentally important results and doctrines of modern psychology," viewed as a science by itself, having its own independent aims and proper coherency, and in this manner is differentiated from the author's *Grundzüge*, which treated psychology as a branch of the natural sciences, particularly physiology, and from his *Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology*, which dealt with the subject popularly and in its philosophical aspects. The ideas which lie at the basis of the treatment of the present work have left a distinctive impress on modern psychology and are known wherever Wundt is known. In their present concise and systematic formulation they constitute an introduction to the study of psychology at the hands of one of its greatest masters. Nevertheless there is something harsh and rigid in its treatment to the un-German mind; the terms, despite long use are still strange and unfamiliar, unsympathetic, and remote from our feeling. The translator who has done his work carefully and conscientiously has appended a glossary of the main German and English terms at the end of the book, a very valuable practice in the reviewer's opinion, to the need of which he called attention some time ago in *The Monist*. Alternative renderings might be suggested in some places, for it is not always necessary to adhere rigorously to a single rendering of a term in a scientific book. Words are used with freedom and take different shades from their context. The rendering of *angeboren* by "connate" might be supplemented by "innate," "native," "congenital," and "inborn." *Hülfsbegriff* is rendered by "supplementary concept" where "auxiliary concept" might perhaps be better. "Percep-

tion" as a translation of *Anschauung* and its derivatives might be varied. "Motive" would sometimes be preferable to "reason for action" as a translation for *Beweggrund*. "Main-spring" is a good and common translation of *Triebfeder*. "Proposition" is given for *Verhältniss* and seems to be a misprint for "proportion" or "ratio." *Vorstellung*, although actually and originally a German translation of "idea," might frequently be appropriately rendered by "percept," which was suggested by Max Müller. It seems odd to say "an auditory idea," at least until one gets used to it, although the German equivalent is almost, but not quite, as odd. Some authors have rendered *Völkerpsychologie* by "ethnic psychology" or "ethno-psychology," although Mr. Judd's term "social psychology" better expresses some phases of the notion. Upon the whole the glossary is good and the practice should be continued. For the most difficult words, however, a few-page references might be given to the text, so that critics could judge of the admissibility of alternative renderings.

T. J. McC.

BIOLOGICAL LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF WOOD'S HOLL, IN THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1895. Boston and London: Ginn & Co. 1896. Pages, 188.

We have already given an account of the purpose of the work of the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl and of the biological lectures which are there delivered and yearly gathered into the form of a substantial volume, so that we have only to append here the titles of the eleven lectures which make up the volume for the summer session of 1895. They are as follows: 1. Infection and Intoxication, by Simon Flexner; 2. Immunity, by George M. Sternberg; 3. A Student's Reminiscences of Huxley, by Henry Fairfield Osborn; 4. Palæontology as a Morphological Discipline, by W. B. Scott; 5. Explanations, or How Phenomena Are Interpreted, by A. E. Dolbear; 6. Known Relations Between Mind and Matter, A. E. Dolbear; 7. On the Physical Basis of Animal Phosphorescence, by S. Watasé; 8. The Primary Segmentation of the Vertebrate Head, by William A. Locy; 9. The Segmentation of the Head, by J. S. Kingsley; 10. Bibliography: A Study of Resources, by Charles Sedgwick Minot; and 11. The Transformation of Sporophyllary to Vegetative Organs, by George F. Atkinson. These are all important investigations by recognised masters of American science, and although passages from some of them have already appeared in the periodicals, it is yet well that they have been brought into an independent volume. They will well repay careful reading and study.

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ROUSSEAU UND SEINE PHILOSOPHIE. Von *Harald Höffding*, Professor der Philosophie an der Universität Kopenhagen. (Frommann's Klassiker der Philosophie. IV.). Stuttgart: Frommanns. 1897. Pages, 158. Price, M. 1.75.

Rousseau is a man of contradictions. To speak of Rousseau's philosophy is in a certain sense a misnomer, for Rousseau has no philosophy. He always follows the